APPENDIX E

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM REPORT; HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

96195

California Historical Resources Information System

NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

AMADOR
EL DORADO
NEVADA
PLACER
SACRAMENTO
YUBA

Department of Anthropology
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819-6106
(916) 278-6217
FAX (916) 278-5162

July 7, 1997

Suzanne Larson
K.B. Foster Civil Engineering, Inc.
P.O. Box 120
Carnelian Bay, CA 96140

IC# PLA-97-72

RE: RECORD SEARCH FOR SQUAW VALLEY INN EXPANSION IN PLACER COUNTY.

Dear Ms. Larson:

In response to your request, received on June 20, 1997, a record search for the above location (USGS Tahoe City 7.5' Quad. T16N R16E Section 31) has been completed with the following results:

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES: Our records indicated that no previously recorded sites of this type are known to be located within or adjacent to this project. The closest site, recorded so far, is CA-PLA-19, a site with bedrock mortars ("grinding rocks") and stone tool manufacturing debris, which is located approximately a 1/4 mile from the project.

HISTORIC RESOURCES: According to our records the nearest previously recorded historic archeological site is at least 3/4's of a mile away.

The scarcity of nearby sites reflects the fact that very little archeological field survey has been done in the immediate area, rather than any actual lack of archeological resources.

Our office copy of the 1865 GLO Plat shows a fence and the "Trail from Last Chance to Tahoe Claraville" passing just south of the project. See map copy with project area indicated.

A review of the listed historic references indicated that State Historic Landmark No. 724 (Pioneer Ski Area of America) is located directly south of the project. Early mining and lumbering activities occurred in the valley and the project lies within or very close to the Tahoe Mining District, which includes Squaw Valley. See map and attachments.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS: Our records show that no portion of the project area has been previously surveyed for archeological resources. The closest such studies include Report Nos. 40 and 374. See map and copies of library cards.

SENSITIVITY AND RECOMMENDATIONS: Based upon the above information and the local topography the sensitivity is estimated to be fairly high for both historic and prehistoric resources.

In view of this, an archeological field survey is recommended in order to identify and record any resources which may be present on the property and to adequately assess possible project impact to those resources. See attachment "A" for further instructions. Enclosed is also a copy of our referral list of archeological consultants for your reference.

LITERATURE SEARCH: In addition to the official records and maps for archeological sites and surveys in Placer County, the following historic references were also reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places - Listed properties (1996) and Determinations of Eligibility (1996), the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), California Historical Landmarks (1990 and updates), California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates), Gold Districts of California (1979), California Gold Camps (1975), California Place Names (1969), Survey of Surveys (Historic and Architectural Resources) (1989), Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) (1996), Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (1989) and Historic Spots in California (1966 and 1990).

As indicated on the attached agreement form the charge for this record search is $91.65. Payment instructions are included at the bottom of the form. Please sign where indicated and return the YELLOW copy with your payment. Thank you.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Marianne E. Russo
Assistant Coordinator

California
Historical
Resources
File System

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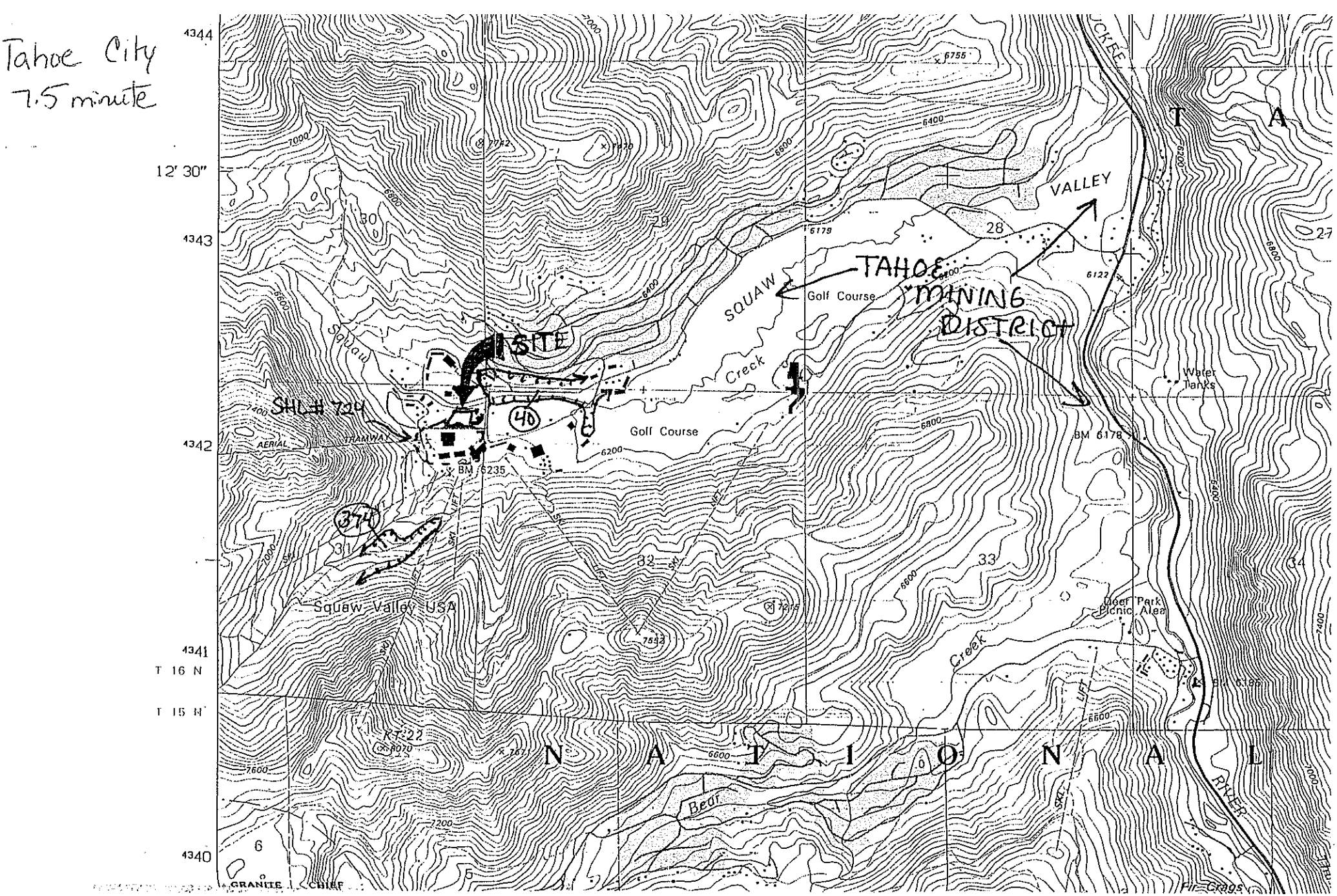
FAX (916) 278-5162

RECORD SEARCH ATTACHMENT "A" - SURVEY RECOMMENDATION ADVISORY

The survey field work and cultural resources evaluation should be performed by a qualified professional archeologist who can demonstrate that he/she has a record of full cooperation with the Information Center program and has an acceptable report review record with the State Office of Historic Preservation and/or other governmental agencies which must comply with NEPA or CEQA. The resulting report should include at a minimum, a description of the project and background of the history and archeology of the area, results of the field survey, complete records of any remains found (eligible for State Trinomial designations), an analysis of the potential significance of those remains if they do occur, and recommendations for their preservation and/or mitigation.

As indicated on the "Agreement of Confidentiality" form, a copy of any archeological report that is produced in connection with this project should be submitted to this office for inclusion in our record and report archive either by the archeologist or your office. When you contract with someone to perform this work you should provide them with a copy of this record search. They will probably wish to review the records for themselves and gather additional background data. By providing the archeologist with the record search information, you can avoid costly duplication of services.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BM 6235
BM 6178
Squaw Valley USA
Squaw Park
Picnic Area
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Bear
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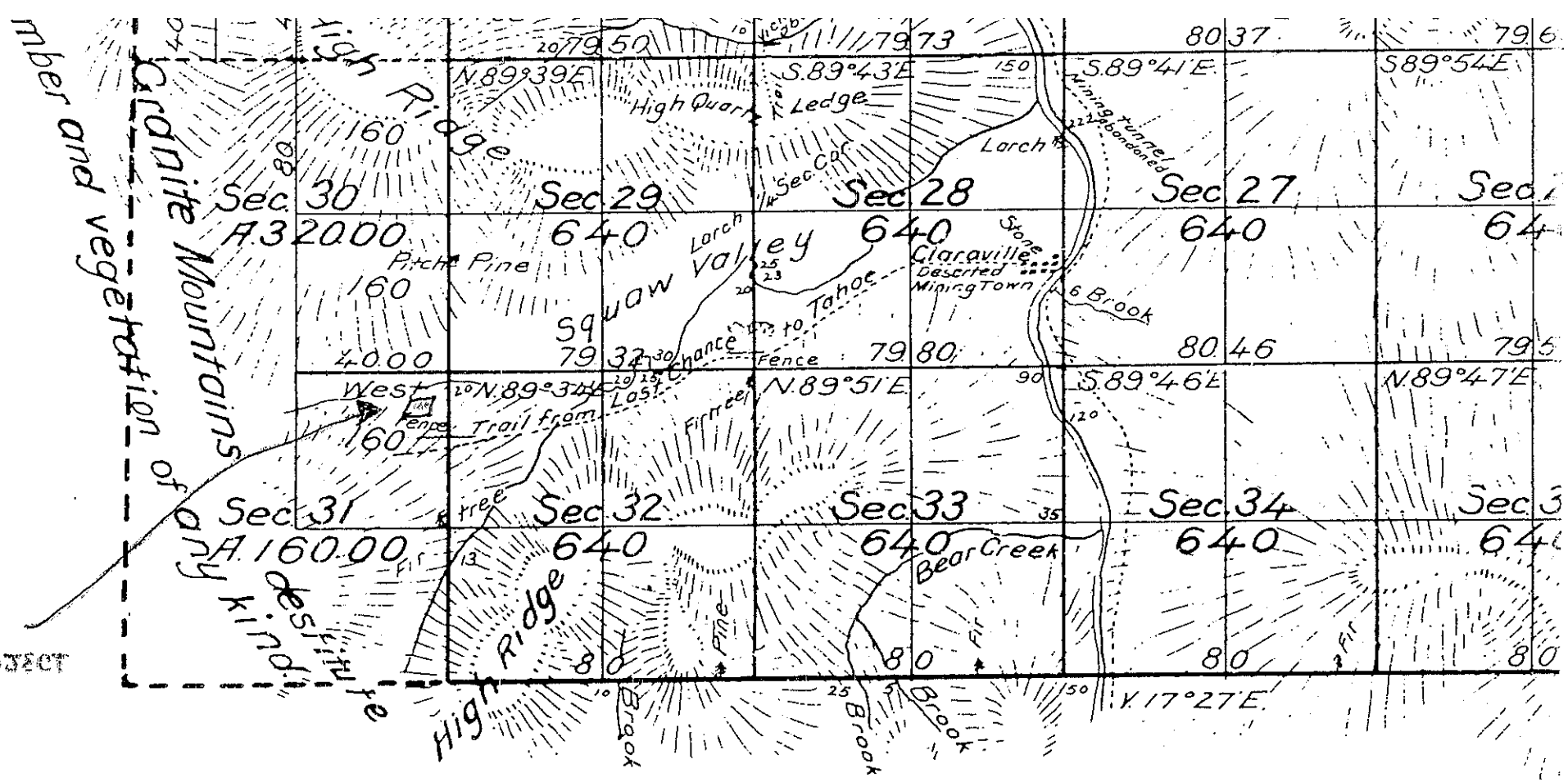


Surveys Designated.	By Whom Surveyed	Date of Contract.	Amount of Surveys	When Surveyed
Township lines	E. Dyer	May 24th 1865.		1865
Offset to Township lines (brown)	" "	" " "		1865
Rest of Section lines	" "	" " "	55 mls. 39 chs. 81 lks.	August 26th 1865

JAJ

T16N R16E
Dec 20th 1865

California Historical Landmarks

Office of Historic Preservation
California Department of Parks and Recreation
1990

this location and renamed Michigan Bluff.

Intersection of Gorman Ranch and Auburn-Foresthill Rds, Michigan Bluff

NO. 403

EMIGRANT GAP

The spring of 1845 saw the first covered wagons surmount the Sierra Nevada. They left the valley, ascended to the ridge, and turned westward to old Emigrant Gap, where they were lowered by ropes to the floor of Bear Valley. Hundreds followed before, during, and after the gold rush. This was a hazardous portion of the overland emigrant trail.

Emigrant Gap Vista Pt, Interstate 80 (P.M. 55.5), Emigrant Gap

NO. 404

CITY OF AUBURN

Gold was discovered near here by Claude Chana on May 16, 1848. First known as "North Fork" or "Woods Dry Diggins," the settlement was given the name Auburn in the fall of 1849. It soon became important mining town, trading post, and stage terminal, and also became the county seat of Sutter County in 1850 and of Placer County in 1851. It was destroyed by fires in 1855, 1859, and 1863.

SW corner of Maple St and Lincoln Way, Auburn

NO. 405

TOWN OF GOLD RUN

Originally called Mountain Springs, Gold Run was founded in 1854 by O. W. Hollenbeck. It was famed for its hydraulic mines, which from 1865 to 1878 shipped $6,125,000 in gold. Five water ditches passed through the town to serve the mining companies, but they had to cease operations in 1882 when a court decision made hydraulic mining unprofitable.

NW corner of I-80 and Magra Rd; plaque across the street from post office, Gold Run

NO. 463

OPHIR

Founded in 1849 as "The Spanish Corral," Ophir received its Biblical name in 1850 because of its rich placers. The most populous town in Placer County in 1852, polling 500 votes, Ophir was almost totally destroyed by fire in July 1853 but later became the center of quartz mining in the county.

SW corner of Lozanos and Bald Hill Rds, 3 mi W of Auburn

NO. 585

PIONEER EXPRESS TRAIL

Between 1849 and 1854, Pioneer Express riders rode this gold rush trail to the many populous mining camps on the American River bars now covered by Folsom Lake—Beals, Condemned, Dotons, Long, Horseshoe, Rattlesnake, and Oregon—on the route to Auburn and beyond.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, Beals Point unit, 0.3 mi N on levee; plaque on riding trail, Folsom

NO. 724

PIONEER SKI AREA OF AMERICA, SQUAW VALLEY

The VIII Olympic Winter Games of 1960 commemorated a century of sport skiing in California. By 1860 the Sierra Nevada—particularly at the mining towns of Whiskey Diggings, Poker Flat, Port Wine, Onion Valley, La Porte, and Johnsville, some 60

miles north of Squaw Valley—saw the first organized ski clubs and competition in the western hemisphere.

Squaw Valley Sports Center, NE corner of Blyth Olympic Arena Bldg, Squaw Valley Rd, Squaw Valley

NO. 780-1

FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD—ROSEVILLE

Central Pacific graders arrived at Junction on November 23, 1863, and when track reached there on April 25, 1864, trains began making the 18-mile run to and from Sacramento daily. The new line crossed a line reaching northward from Folsom that the California Central had begun in 1858 and abandoned in 1868. Junction, now called Roseville, became a major railroad distribution center.

Old Town Roseville, intersection of Lincoln and Pacific Sts, Roseville

NO. 780-2

FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD—ROCKLIN

Central Pacific reached Rocklin, 22 miles from its Sacramento terminus, in May 1864, when the railroad established a major locomotive terminal here. Trains moving over the Sierra were generally cut in two sections at this point in order to ascend the grade. The first CP freight movement was three carloads of Rocklin granite pulled by the engine *Governor Stanford*. The terminal was moved to Roseville April 18, 1908.

SE corner of Rocklin Rd and First St, Rocklin

NO. 780-3

FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD—NEWCASTLE

Regular freight and passenger trains began operating over the first 31 miles of Central Pacific's line to Newcastle on June 10, 1864, when political opposition and lack of money stopped further construction during that mild winter. Construction was resumed in April 1865. At this point, stagecoaches transferred passengers from the Dutch Flat Wagon Road.

SW corner of Main and Page Sts, Newcastle

NO. 780-4

FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD—AUBURN

After an 11-month delay due to political opposition and lack of money, Central Pacific tracks reached Auburn May 13, 1865, and regular service began. Government loans became available when the railroad completed its first 40 miles, four miles east of here. With the new funds, Central Pacific augmented its forces with the first Chinese laborers, and work began again in earnest.

639 Lincoln Way, Auburn

NO. 780-5

FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD—COLFAX

Central Pacific rails reached Illinoistown on September 1, 1865, and train service began four days later. Renamed by Governor Stanford in honor of Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives and later Ulysses S. Grant's Vice President, the town was for ten months a vital construction supply depot and junction point for stage lines. The real assault on the Sierra began here.

Red Caboose Museum, NE corner of Main and Grass Valley Sts, Colfax

USE C.P.R.R.
TEMPLATES IN UPPER
RIGHT CABINET

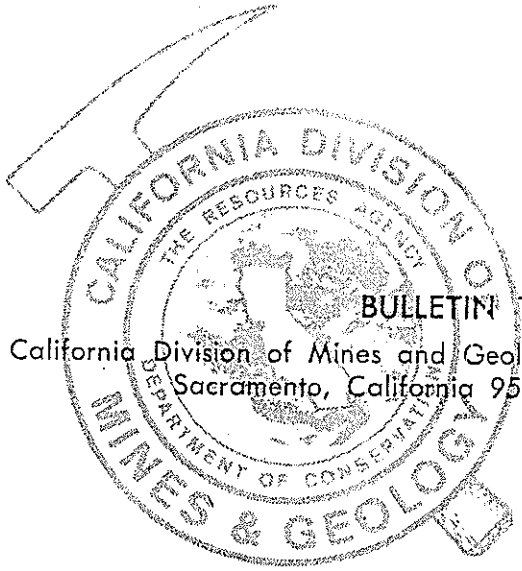
780-1
780-2
780-3
780-4
780-5

GOLD DISTRICTS OF CALIFORNIA

By William B. Clark

Geologist, California Division of Mines & Geology,
Sacramento, California

1979



BULLETIN 193
California Division of Mines and Geology
Sacramento, California 95814

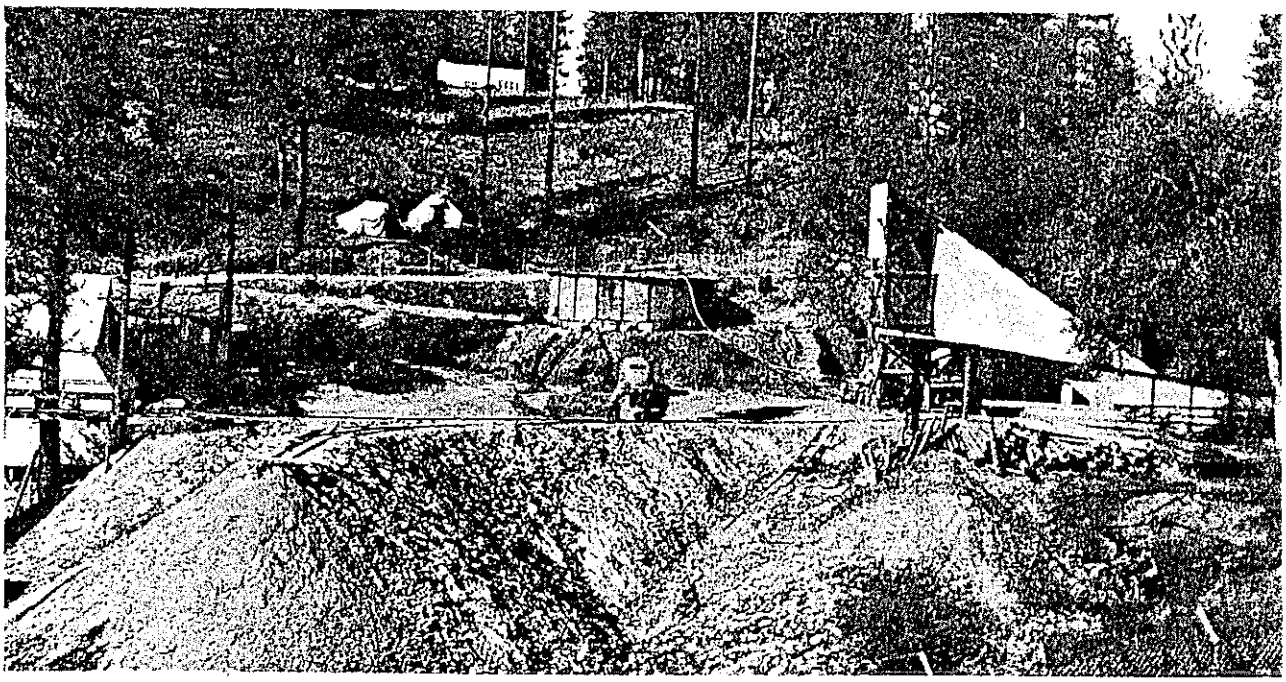


Photo 63. Alhambra Mine, Spanish Flat District. This 1940 view of the mine, in El Dorado County, looks west. At about the time the photo was taken, miners discovered an ore pocket that held $550,000 in gold. *Photo by Olaf P. Jenkins.*

with gouge. Country rock is amphibolite, chlorite, and graphite-quartz schist and slate. The ore shoots are not usually too extensive, but some have been extremely rich. A high-grade pocket discovered in the Alhambra mine in 1939 yielded $550,000. This pocket was a mass of native gold in quartz nearly 5 feet wide. The greatest depth of development is about 500 feet.

Bibliography

Clark, W. B., and Carlson, D. W., 1956, El Dorado County, lode gold: California Jour. Mines and Geology, vol. 52, pp. 401–429.

Lindgren, Waldemar, and Turner, H. W., 1894, Placerville folio, California: U. S. Geol. Survey Geol. Atlas of the U. S., folio 3, 3 pp.

Logan, C. A., 1938, El Dorado County, gold: California Div. Mines Rept. 34, pp. 215–272.

Spring Garden

A number of small lode mines and prospects occur in the general area of Spring Garden and Argentine Rock in south-central Plumas County. A patch of Tertiary auriferous gravel was mined by hydraulicking years ago and the area has been intermittently prospected in recent years. The country rock is greenstone, slate, and quartzite that is overlain to the south by andesite.

Bibliography

Turner, H. W., 1897, Downieville folio: U. S. Geol. Survey Geol. Atlas of the U. S., folio 37, 8 pp.

Sweet Oil

The Sweet Oil "diggings" in southwestern Plumas County about eight miles north of La Porte were mined by hydraulicking years ago. The gravel deposits are believed to be located on a branch of the Tertiary La Porte channel. Bedrock is slate, and to the south the gravels are capped by andesite and basalt.

Bibliography

Turner, H. W., 1898, Bidwell Bar folio: U. S. Geol. Survey Geol. Atlas of the U. S., folio 43, 6 pp.

Sycamore Flat

Location. Sycamore Flat is in east-central Fresno County just north of Piedra and about 25 miles due east of Fresno. It also is known as the Hughes Creek district. Superficial placer mining was done here during the gold rush, and the lode mines were active from the 1880s until about 1915. There has been minor prospecting since then.

Geology. The area is underlain by schist on the west, gabbro in the central portion, and granite in the east. There are a number of aplite dikes. Several narrow north-trending quartz veins with gentle to steep dips contain free gold and varying amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. A few high-grade pockets have been found here. One of the veins was mined to a depth of 300 feet.

Mines. Eliza Jane $100,000+, Independence, Sunnyside.

Bibilography

Bradley, W. W., 1916, Fresno County, Eliza Jane and Sunnyside gold mines: California Min. Bur. Rept. 14, pp. 444–445, 449–451.

Irelan, Wm., Jr., 1888, Sycamore mining district: California Min. Bur. Rept. 8, pp. 206–207.

Tahoe

Location. This district is in eastern Placer County west of and north of Lake Tahoe. It includes the areas known as the Squaw Valley and Red, White, and Blue or Elizabethtown districts north of the lake and a few scattered lode-gold mines and prospects west of the lake.

History. Gold and silver were discovered north of Lake Tahoe in 1861 and soon brought many miners to the area. Settlements known as Elizabethtown and Neptune City were established a few miles northwest of what is now Kings Beach, and Claraville and Knoxville were founded near the mouth of Squaw Creek. All of the prospects and these settlements were abandoned after 1864. In 1932 gold was discovered at the Tahoe Treasure mine a few miles west of Chambers Lodge. This mine has been worked intermittently since.

Geology and Ore Deposits. North of the lake lie massive andesite flows with andesitic tuffs and breccias. In places, zones of bleaching and silicification with impregnation of disseminated pyrite contain traces of gold and silver. West of the lake a few narrow gold-quartz veins occur in granodiorite and pyritic bodies in hornfels and schist.

Bibliography

Lindgren, Waldemar, 1897, Truckee folio: U. S. Geol. Survey Geol. Atlas of the U. S., folio 39, 8 pp.

Logan, C. A., 1936, Gold mines of Placer County, Tahoe Treasure mine: California Div. Mines Rept. 32, pp. 37–38.

Taylorsville

Location. This district is part of the Crescent Mills-Taylorsville-Genesee gold belt of east-central Plumas County. It has not been as productive as the other two districts in this belt. The general region was first mined during the gold rush, and there has been intermittent prospecting and development work ever since. It was named for J. T. Taylor, who built a mill and hotel there in 1852.

Geology. The Taylorsville area is underlain by a series of northwest-trending belts of Paleozoic and Mesozoic metamorphic rocks, serpentine, and granodiorite. The gold-bearing quartz veins are narrow and strike in a northwest direction. The veins usually occur in and near the granodiorite. The ore contains free gold and varying amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Mines. Buster, California, Deadman, Iron Dike, King Solomon (placer), Pettinger, Premium $180,000.

Bibliography

Averill, C. V., 1937, Plumas County, gold: California Div. Mines Rept. 33, pp. 103–124.

Diller, J. S., 1908, Geology of the Taylorsville region, California: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 353, 128 pp.

Diller, J. S., 1909, Mineral resources of the Indian Valley region: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 260, pp. 45–49.

MacBoyle, Errol, 1920, Plumas County, Taylorsville mining district: California Min. Bur. Rept. 16, pp. 49–52.

Tehachapi

Gold has been recovered from the Tehachapi Mountains a few miles south of the town of that name in south-central Kern County. Most of it came from the Pine Tree mine, which was active from 1876 to 1907 and had a reported total production of $250,000. The gold occurs in faulted and sheared quartz veins in granitic rocks. Scheelite also occurs locally in the quartz veins.

Bibliography

Troxel, B. W., and Morton, P. K., 1962, Kern County, Tehachapi district: California Div. Mines and Geology County Rept. 1, p. 52.

Temperance Flat

Location. Temperance Flat is in northeastern Fresno County on the south side of Millerton Lake. It is 10 miles northeast of Friant and about 25 miles northeast of Fresno. The area was placer-mined in the early days. Lode mining began at the Sullivan mine in 1853 and continued intermittently until about 1915. The area was prospected again during the 1930s.

Geology and Ore Deposits. The chief rock types are coarse-grained granite and granodiorite with diorite inclusions. Portions of the area are capped by thick flat beds of basalt of Table Mountain. A number of north-trending quartz veins, in shear zones in granitic rock, contain free gold and often abundant pyrite. Small amounts of other sulfides are present. A few small high-grade pockets containing leaf gold have been found here.

Mines. Henrietta, Keno, Quien Sabe, Providence, Rattlesnake, San Joaquin, Sullivan $100,000, Temperance, White Mule.

Bibliography

Bradley, W. W., 1916, Fresno County, John L. mine: California Min. Bur. Rept. 14, p. 446.

Crawford, J. J., 1896, Inyo, Keno, and Temperance mines: California Min. Bur. Rept. 13, pp. 167–170.

Irelan, Wm., Jr., 1888, Temperance Flat mining district: California Min. Bur. Rept. 8, pp. 214–215.

Tioga

Location. This district is at the crest of the Sierra Nevada in the vicinity of the Tioga Pass in eastern Tuolumne and western Mono Counties.

History. Gold-bearing outcrops were discovered here as early as 1860, and the area was intermittently prospected during the next 20 years. A boom was on from 1880 to 1884 when the Great Sierra Consolidated Silver Company was driving the Great Sierra tunnel. During that time the towns of Dana City and Bennetville existed, and the Tioga Road (now State Highway 120) was built, extending nearly 100 miles west to Groveland. The company failed in 1884. The tunnel was extended in 1933–34 to the projected extension of the ore body, but no values were encountered. Historically this is an interesting area, but it is doubtful if the district has yielded more than a few thousand dollars. The only property that has had any development is the Great Sierra mine, where more than $300,000 was expended. Nearly 350 claims were located in the district.

Geology. A number of narrow to thick northwest-striking quartz veins and mineralized metamorphic rocks contain pyrite, which is abundant in places. Traces of gold and silver are present. If there was any production, it probably came from oxidized surface material.

Bibliography

Bowen, O. E., Jr., 1962, Mines near Yosemite: California Div. Mines and Geology Mineral Information Service, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 1–4.

CALIFORNIA PLACE NAMES

The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names

ERWIN G. GUDDE

Revised and Enlarged Edition with Maps and Reference List of Obsolete Names

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1969

Bell Spring Mountain.

Spy Mountain [San Bernardino]. According to O'Neal (p. 77), it was named for a citizen of Giant Rock, suspected of being a spy in World War II.

Spyrock: Peak, post office [Mendocino]. According to local tradition, the high rock, which commands a good view of the country, was used by Indians to spy on white settlers. The name was applied to the station when the Northwestern Pacific was completed in 1915.

Squash Ann Creek [Humboldt]. This is a typical example of folk etymology. The name is a folk rendering of the Yurok Indian *Qwo' San Wroi* (Waterman, map 29). It is spelled Squashan on the Orick atlas sheet and on most other maps.

Squaw. The word, meaning 'woman,' is found, variously spelled and pronounced, in many Algonkian Indian dialects in the eastern United States: Narranganset: *eskwaw;* Delaware, *ochqueu;* Cree, *iskwew* (A. F. Chamberlain in Hodge). In its Anglicized spelling it has spread throughout North America and is accepted (though sometimes resented) by western Indians. In California the word has been loosely applied since the gold-rush days and has become a favorite term for place naming. There are very few counties in the State that do not have at least one Squaw Valley, Creek, Canyon, Hill, or Hollow. There is also a Squaw Dome [Madera], a Squaw Leap [Fresno], a Squaw Queen Creek [Plumas], a Squaw Tank [Joshua Tree National Monument], and two Squaw Tits [Humboldt, San Bernardino]. Squaw Valley [Fresno] and Squaw Creek [Placer] are settlements. Squaw Rock [Mendocino]. Historical Landmark 549, registered January 27, 1956. According to the Landmarks Committee, a jilted Indian girl named Sotuka took revenge by springing with a large rock upon her lover and his bride, who were sleeping below. All three were killed. Squaw: Valley, Creek, Peak [Placer]. The name goes back to the early mining and lumbering activities and is already recorded on Goddard's map of 1857. It has become a popular winter sports area, where the Winter Olympic Games were held in 1960. *See* Olympic Valley.

Stacy [Lassen]. The post office was established in 1914 and named for Mrs. Stacy Spoon (Mamie Dicting).

Stacy Creek [Shasta]. The tributary of Clear Creek was probably named for Thomas Stacy, a native of Kentucky, who was a resident of the county as early as 1871.

Stag. The use of this word in California place naming is much less frequent than Buck and Deer. There are only about ten places named Stag, including stately Stag Dome in Kings Canyon National Park and Stags Leap, a former post office in Napa County.

Staininger Ranch. *See* Scott.

Standard [Tuolumne]. The post office was established in 1912 and named for the Standard Lumber Company of Sonora (J. C. Rassenfoss).

Standard Canyon [Kern]. The canyon near Inyokern was named for an old settler named Standard, who had his ranch here and who died about 1960 (Wheelock).

Standish [Lassen]. The town was laid out in 1897. In 1899, H. R. T. Coffin of New York settled at the place and named it in honor of Miles Standish of Mayflower fame (F. J. Winchell).

Standish-Hickey State Park [Mendocino]. The Edward Hickey Memorial State Park, established July 21, 1950, was enlarged and renamed in 1953 when land (including the "Miles Standish Tree") was given for the park by Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Standish.

Standley State Recreation Area [Mendocino]. Created in 1944 in honor of Admiral William T. Standley, a native of the area.

Stanfield Hill [Yuba]. Named for William Stanfield, who opened, in 1856, the Stanfield House in Long Bar Township, just above the Galena House, another hotel on the old Foster Bar turnpike (Co. Hist., 1879, p. 87).

Stanford, Mount. *See* Crocker; Stanford University.

Stanford University [Santa Clara]. The university was established in 1885 by Leland Stanford (1824–1893), railroad builder, governor of California, and U.S. senator, and was named Leland Stanford Junior University by Mr. and Mrs. Stanford in memory of their son, who had died the preceding year. **Stanford, Mount** [Kings Canyon National Park]. Professor Bolton C. Brown, who made the first ascent, August, 1896, named the peak Mount Stanford for the University. He suggested as an alternate name Stanford University Peak, if the name Mount Stanford should be declared ineligible because of another peak so named in Placer County. This original Mount Stanford, which had been named by the Whitney Survey, was duly changed to Castle Peak, but in 1908 R. B. Marshall named one of the peaks surrounding Pioneer Basin, Mount Stanford, and now there are, after all, two Mount Stanfords in

Leventhal, Allen
1975 Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of Squaw Valley Interceptor.

SURVEY

USGS: Tahoe City 7.5' T16N R16E Sec. 28, 29, and 32?
Area: Linear
Prepared For: Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency
Cultural Resources: CA-Pla-161,162,163,164,165, + 166.

Lindstrom, Susan G.
1987 A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Project to Widen the Lower Mountain Run, Squaw Valley, Placer County, California.

SURVEY

USGS: Tahoe City 7.5' T16N R16E Sec. 31.
Area: Approx. 12 acres.
Prepared For: Squaw Valley Ski Corp. (no further info.)

Cultural Resources: None

Appendix D

Heritage Resource Inventory – Susan Lindstrom, July, 2001

PLUMPJACK SQUAW VALLEY INN
HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY
SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA
PLACER COUNTY
(TAHOE CITY 7.5' QUADRANGLE)

BY

SUSAN LINDSTRöM, PH.D.
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST
P.O. BOX 3324
TRUCKEE, CALIFORNIA 96160

PREPARED FOR

PLUMPJACK SQUAW VALLEY INN
3201 FILLMORE STREET
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94123

JULY 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY

Commercial/residential construction is planned on a 3.2-acre parcel in the northwest end of Squaw Valley, California (Placer County). The project sponsor is required to consider potential project impacts on heritage resources. Susan Lindström, Consulting Archaeologist, was retained by the managing partners of PlumpJack Squaw Valley Inn to conduct an archaeological investigation. Prefield research entailed a literature review of prehistoric and historic themes for the project area and included a review of prior archaeological research and of pertinent published and unpublished literature. A records search at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) at California State University Sacramento (CSUS) was completed in order to identify any properties listed on the National Register, state registers and other listings, including the files of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Research results disclosed that the project area has never been subject to prior archaeological survey and that no known heritage sites have been recorded within the project area. An archaeological field reconnaissance was conducted on June 23, 2001. The ground surface has been entirely disturbed, being covered by asphalt or altered by landscaping. The area along the south side of Squaw Creek has been subject to erosion and flooding by the creek. An intensive field survey involved a pedestrian surface inspection of the entire project area using systematic parallel transects at 10-meter (30-foot) intervals. This heritage resource survey disclosed no prehistoric or historic sites. Consequently, the project sponsor should not be constrained regarding heritage resources in the planning process. Although the project area has been subject to systematic surface archaeological investigations, it is possible that buried or concealed heritage resources could be present and detected during project ground disturbance activities. Accordingly, minimal and selective archaeological monitoring during initial ground disturbance activities is recommended. Archaeological monitoring should be focused on areas least subject to prior near-surface disturbance, e.g., near Squaw Creek, beneath mounded landscaping and under asphalt. Monitoring should not be necessary in the vicinity of the existing utility easement. In the event of fortuitous discoveries of additional heritage resources, which have not previously been inventoried, project activities should cease in the area of the find and the project sponsor should consult a qualified archaeologist for recommended procedures. The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California has been notified of the study findings.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND SCOPE

The proposed project is to expand the existing PlumpJack Squaw Valley Inn by constructing a six-level new building, which will include 34 multi-family residential units, underground and street level parking, foyer/lobby area, exercise room, and game room. The project is located in the northwest end of Squaw Valley, California behind the existing PlumpJack building along Squaw Peak Road (Figure 1). The existing area for which building is proposed is a paved parking lot with landscaping and basketball courts. The new building will directly abut an existing 20-foot public utility easement to the rear. The property occupies a 3.2-acre site in a portion of Section 31, Township 16 North, Range 16 East, Mt. and is identified as Placer County Assessor's Parcel Number 96-02-23.

Current environmental review policies, in compliance with guidelines established by Placer

County and the State of California (CEQA) require a consideration of the impacts of an undertaking on heritage resources. Such heritage resource studies are customarily performed in a series of phases, each one building upon information gained from the prior study. Each of these phases are generally performed under separately negotiated contracts.

> INVENTORY: First, an archaeological reconnaissance is performed to inventory existing heritage resources and constraints. If properties are discovered and if they may be subject to project-related impacts, their significance must next be evaluated.
>
> EVALUATION: Next, and pending the outcome of the initial inventory, heritage resources subject to project-related impacts may need to be evaluated to determine their significance. Potential impacts to these significant resources can then be specifically assessed and detailed recommendations to mitigate impacts can be proposed. If project redesign to avoid impacts is unfeasible, then mitigation measures must be developed and implemented in order to recover the significant information contained within these heritage properties prior to project ground disturbance activities.
>
> IMPACT MITIGATION AND DATA RECOVERY: A third and final phase may involve the implementation of mitigation measures recommended during the prior evaluation phase. Mitigation, or data recovery, typically involves additional field study, excavation, archival research, photo documentation, mapping, etc.

Objectives of this heritage resource study are designed to satisfy antiquities requirements pertaining only to the initial *inventory* of heritage resources by:

1. conducting prefield research to determine the presence of known heritage properties and expected level of archaeological sensitivity of the project area;

2. performing an archaeological field surface survey of the project area; and

3. reporting preliminary field findings, to include a general assessment of development-related impacts to inventoried heritage properties and mitigating measures to minimize the adverse impacts.

Heritage resource significance and impact mitigation are generally performed under separate contract negotiations.

BACKGROUND

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area falls along the northwestern periphery of Squaw Valley and along the

south side of Squaw Creek. Topography is flat with elevations around 6200 feet.

The geomorphology and geology of Squaw Valley is mapped by the California Division of Mines and Geology, Chico Sheet (1965). Birkeland (1963, 1964) has described the Quaternary geology of the Truckee-Tahoe area in greater detail. Squaw Valley is situated west of the Carson Range and east of the main crest of the Sierra Nevada. Squaw Valley is a northeast trending glacial landscape containing outwash and morainal deposits. Prior to 40,000 years ago, Pleistocene trunk glaciers flowed down the Truckee River from Squaw Creek and other tributaries sculpting the terrain into its present form. Holocene glaciation within the past 10,000 years was limited to the advance of small cirque glaciers. Landforms have also been influenced greatly by Pleistocene volcanic activity, which occurred between 2.3 and 1.2 million years ago. These flows are correlated with the Lousetown Formation, a series of early Quaternary basaltic rocks extruded from several local vents which underlie much of the Truckee Basin and its flanks (Birkeland 1963). The presence of tool stone-quality basalt in the project's vicinity attracted prehistoric populations into the general area for the purpose of stone tool manufacture (Elston, Hardesty and Clerico 1981; Elston, Hardesty and Zeier 1982; Rondeau 1982).

The study area lies within Storer and Usinger's (1971) Lodgepole Pine-Red Fir Belt. In the project vicinity, lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) dominates forest stands. Understory species include sagebrush (Artemesia tridentata), bitterbrush (Pursia tridentata), currant (Ribes spp.), and squaw carpet (Ceanothus prostratus).

It is doubtful that modern plant (or animal) communities closely resemble their pristine composition due to historic and modern disturbance. In prehistoric times the area is thought to have supported a luxuriant growth of native bunch grasses which allowed an abundant large game population and provided a nutritious source of seeds for use by early peoples. The most significant human modifications of the project vicinity include residential and commercial activities associated with the Squaw Valley ski resort.

PREHISTORY

A large view divides the prehistory of the Sierra Nevada and adjoining regions into intervals marked by changes in adaptive strategies that represent major stages of cultural evolution (Elston 1982, 1986). In broadest terms, the archaeological signature of the Truckee Basin marks a trend from hunting-based societies in earlier times to populations that were increasingly reliant upon diverse resources by the time of historic contact (Elston 1982; Elston *et al.* 1977, 1994, 1995). The shift in lifeways may be attributed partially to factors involving paleoclimate, a shifting subsistence base, and demographic change.

The archaeology of the region was first outlined by Heizer and Elsasser (1953) in their study of sites located in the Truckee Basin Martis Valley area. They identified two distinct prehistoric lifeways which are believed to have once characterized the area's early occupants. Subsequent studies have further refined the culture history of the region (Elston 1971; Elston *et al* 1977). Some of the oldest archaeological remains reported for the Tahoe Region have been

found in the Truckee River Canyon near Squaw Valley. These Pre-Archaic remains suggest occupation by about 9,000 years ago (Tahoe Reach Phase). Other Pre-Archaic to Early Archaic occupation dating from about 7,000 years ago was documented at Spooner Lake (Spooner Phase) near Spooner Summit overlooking Lake Tahoe. The most intensive period of occupation in the region may have occurred at varying intervals between 4,000 and 500 years ago (Martis Phases during the Early and Middle Archaic, and Early Kings Beach Phase during the Late Archaic). The protohistoric ancestors of the Washoe (Late Kings Beach Phase), also of Late Archaic times, may date roughly from 500 years ago to historic contact. Numerous archaeological sites dating from this time periods have been inventoried in Squaw Valley, especially along Squaw Creek.

NATIVE AMERICAN PERIOD

The project area falls within the center of Washoe territory, with primary use by the northern Washoe or *Wa She Shu* (Downs 1966; Nevers 1976; Steward 1966). The closest Washoe ethnographic encampments have been noted by d'Azevedo (1965) and Freed (1966) in west Truckee, around Donner Lake and at Tahoe City. Curiously, no traditional Native American sites have been reported within the Tahoe Reach of the Truckee River, including Squaw Valley.

The Washoe themselves regard all "prehistoric" remains and sites within the Truckee-Tahoe Basin as associated with their own history. In support of this contention, they point to the traditions of their neighbors (the Northern Paiute, California Indians, and non-Indian Americans), which include stories about migrations and movement, whereas theirs do not (Rucks 1996:6).

The Washoe once embodied a blend of Great Basin and California in their geographical position and cultural attributes. While they were an informal and flexible political collectivity, Washoe ethnography hints at a level of technological specialization and social complexity for Washoe groups, noncharacteristic of their surrounding neighbors in the Great Basin. Semisedentism and higher population densities, concepts of private property, and communal labor and ownership are reported and may have developed in conjunction with their residential and subsistence resource stability (Lindström 1992).

The ethnographic record suggests that during the mild season, small groups traveled through high mountain valleys collecting edible and medicinal roots, seeds and marsh plants. In the higher elevations, men hunted large game (mountain sheep, deer) and trapped smaller mammals. The Truckee River and tributaries such as Squaw Creek were important fisheries year-round. Suitable toolstone (such as basalt) was quarried at various locales in Martis Valley. The Washoe have a tradition of making long treks across the Sierran passes for the purpose of hunting, trading and gathering acorns. These aboriginal trek routes, patterned after game trails, are often the precursors of our historic and modern road systems. Archaeological evidence of these ancient subsistence activities are found along the mountain flanks as temporary small

hunting camps containing flakes of stone and broken tools. In the high valleys more permanent base camps are represented by stone flakes, tools, grinding implements, and house depressions.

While there was a tendency for groups to move from lower to higher elevations during the mild seasons, and to return to lower elevations the remainder of the year (Downs 1966), a fixed seasonal round was not rigidly adhered to by all Washoe and some Washoe may have wintered in Martis Valley during milder seasons (d'Azevedo 1986:472-473). While some Washoe trekked to distant places for desired resources, most groups circulated in the vicinity of their traditional habitation sites and appear to have been less compelled in their subsistence pursuit to cover large expanses of land, than was the case for some other groups in the Great Basin. This was due to the large variety of predictable resources close at hand (d'Azevedo 1986:472). Their relatively rich environment afforded the Washoe a degree of isolation and independence from neighboring peoples and may account for their long tenure in their known area of historic occupation (d'Azevedo 1986:466, 471; Price 1962). The Washoe are part of an ancient Hokan-speaking residual population, which has been subsequently surrounded by Numic-speaking intruders, such as the Northern Paiute (Jacobsen 1966). Even into the 20th Century, the Washoe were not completely displaced from their traditional lands. The contemporary Washoe have developed a Comprehensive Land Use Plan (Washoe Tribal Council 1994) that includes goals of reestablishing a presence within the Tahoe Sierra and re-vitalizing Washoe heritage and cultural knowledge, including the harvest and care of traditional plant resources and the protection of traditional properties within the cultural landscape (Rucks 1996:3).

HISTORY

Transportation

Some of the first Euroamerican visitors to the Truckee area were members of the Stephens-Murphy-Townsend Party, who ascended the Truckee River past its confluence with Squaw Creek in mid-November of 1844 (Farquar 1965).

By 1849 Squaw Valley was being used as a short-cut from Carson City to the mining camps of the western Sierra foothills (Scott 1957:2). The road, first known as Scott's Route, had its western terminus near Auburn. It moved eastward up the Middle and North Forks of the American River and crossed the divide at Emigrant Pass above Squaw Valley. The road dropped down the east face of the mountain, contoured along the south side of Squaw Valley, and followed the Truckee River to Tahoe City. In 1852 the road was improved and renamed the Placer County Emigrant Road. In 1856, Thomas Young, County Surveyor, examined the road through Squaw Valley:

> There is contained in the valley about 500 acres of tillable land. From the upper

end of Squaw Valley there is nearly level road of two miles to the crossing of the Truckee River (Angel 1882:284).

The Comstock silver excitement of 1859 sent an eastbound wave of prospectors and miners over the Placer County Emigrant Route. However, its steep and rugged character caused most emigrant travel to favor Carson Pass (to the south) or Henness Pass (to the north). Construction of the Dutch Flat Donner Lake Wagon Road over Donner Pass, in 1863-1864, drained a significant portion of all Comstock-bound freight and passenger travel. By 1868 the Placer County Emigrant Road was completely abandoned, except for local travel. The course of the old road through Squaw Valley is recorded on the General Land Office Survey Plat in 1865 and delineated "Trail from Last Chance to Tahoe.

By the 1920s Robert Montgomery Watson, one of Tahoe's premier mountain men and early-day conservationists, located and marked the route of the Placer County Emigrant Road from its western terminus to Squaw Valley. The Watson Monument at Emigrant Pass marks its route and serves as a memorial to this early trail marker.

Since 1954 the Western States Trail Ride, Inc. has sponsored the Tevis-Cup-100-Miles-in-One-Day Ride over this old road from Auburn to Lake Tahoe. The race commemorates those who traveled this route between 1849 and 1868.

Mining

In June of 1863 two prospectors, John Keiser and Shannon Knox, discovered outcroppings of silver ore near the mouth of Squaw Creek, while on route from the Mother Lode to the Comstock. Within a few months several thousand others had stampeded into the area, known as the "Red, White and Blue Mining District (Clark 1979), and two towns were established -- Knoxville, at the confluence of Squaw Creek and the Truckee River, and Claraville, one mile upstream (Figures 2 and 3; Brewer 1949:444-445; Fiedler 1977:28; Scott 1957:3). In four weeks time, Knoxville boasted two hotels, several saloons, a butcher shop, a bakery, and clothing and hardware stores. This bonanza was short-lived, however, and by the end of the year both towns were deserted. The mining fiasco brought, in its aftermath, a significant influx of people into the area. It ushered in the settlement of Tahoe's north and west shores, as the disenchanted miners shifted their attentions to the Tahoe Basin. The names of some of these early settlers survive in numerous geographical place names throughout the Tahoe Basin (McKinney, Ward, Blackwood, Madden, Barker, Burton, Pomin, etc.).

Grazing

Following the collapse of mining, dairy farming and ranching became the primary economic

pursuits in Squaw Valley. In 1862 Fish, Ferguson, Smith, and Coggins settled on federal lands in Squaw Valley, calling their meadowland section Squaw Valley Ranch (Scott 1957:6). During the summer and fall seasons, more than 125 tons of wild hay were cut. Hay was baled in a crude hand press and transported to Lake Tahoe.

In the spring of 1872 Lowell and Locke, who had settled at Lake Tahoe's outlet, acquired the Squaw Valley Ranch and properties formerly held by the Prescott brothers. The new operations included a mowing machine, three wagons and a herd of dairy cows. Hay and other ranch products were raised on their 320 acres and shipped into Truckee (Scott 1957:9).

By the early 1880s Squaw Valley had become a little farming community, raising hay, vegetables, berries, and kegging butter and cheese. It was renowned as the best butter-producing and dairy farming location in the Sierra (Edwards 1883:69). A ready market was supplied by the hotels around Lake Tahoe and the saw mills of the region. Two of the dairies that operated in Squaw Valley meadow, on along the south edge and another along the north edge, were in business until 1932 and 1945 respectively (Manning 1984).

Basque sheepherders also camped in the meadow and grazed their herds up into Whiskey Canyon (Fiedler 1977:28). One Basque couple, Marie and Jacques Arrounge, camped in Squaw Valley from the early 1900s through the 1930s.

Wallace Joseph "Bud" Jones began driving cattle and horses from his winter home in Folsom to Squaw Valley in 1931. From 1932 through 1962 he operated the ranch, stables and pack station in Squaw Valley (Fiedler 1977:30). The Poulsen family, permanent residents in Squaw Valley since 1948, built a rodeo corral in the meadow in the late 1950s for horse shows and rodeos (Poulsen 1984, personal communication in Manning 1984).

Logging

Logging was first initiated in the Truckee-Tahoe basins after the discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859. Knowles (1942) and Wilson (1992) describe several of these lumbering operations in the project vicinity, recording two within Squaw Valley. The first saw mill in Squaw Valley, operated by an unidentified owner, ca. 1863, probably operated for only a year or so, strictly to supply the shortlived towns of Knoxville and Claraville (Wilson 1992:81). In 1879 a water-powered shingle mill, run by Casper and Berg Shock, was operating in Squaw Valley at the junction with the Truckee River day and night (Wilson 1992:78). In one season 175,000 cedar shakes were produced (Scott 1957:9). From 1875 until 1880 the Shock brothers supplied the market with an excellent quality of shingles from his 30-acre tract of heavy timber (Knowles 1942:21). The few high-cut stumps observed within the project area might be related to Shock's early operations.

The Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company operated a narrow gauge line between Truckee and Tahoe City beginning in 1900. It served tourists and hauled freight and forest products. The Truckee Lumber Company was one of the earliest and most successful and longest lived of all these pioneer lumber operations and was the railroad's largest freight customer. Sometime between 1903 and 1910, the lumber company built a short branch railroad into Squaw Valley over which logs were hauled (Myrick 1962:437).

Recreation

Skis, which were once the only available means of winter transportation, have now become the major form of winter recreation. "Snowshoe" racing, on skis 14 feet long, first became a popular sport during the 1860s.

Squaw Valley, the oldest ski operation in the Tahoe Basin, State Landmark 724 (State of California 1982), was started in 1947 (Tahoe Daily Tribune 2/23/1981:6H) through the vision and perseverance of Wayne E. Poulsen. In 1943 Poulsen purchased 640 acres from Southern Pacific Railroad and in 1948 he exercised his option on the Smith property, giving him ownership of the entire valley. In June 1948 the Poulsens went into financial partnership with Alexander Cushing and organized the Squaw Valley Development Corporation. Cushing commanded the monetary and social influenced needed to finance a growing ski resort. Conflicts emerged concerning the resort's management and development and in 1949 Cushing, with the financial backing on his side, arose as president of the corporation. That year Cushing convinced the renowned French skier, Emile Allais, to direct the ski school at Squaw Valley. Inadvertently, Squaw Valley became a common name in European ski circles.

Cushing headed a remarkable public relations campaign to bring the 1960 Winter Olympic Games to Squaw Valley. With the cooperative backing of California Governor G. J. Knight and other personages, Squaw Valley won their bid. The enormous growth of the U.S. ski industry can be directly traced to the 1960 winter olympics (Dorworth 1985). On a regional level, building in the Tahoe area accelerated and local business expanded. At the close of the games, Tahoe's name was well established and development has since been constant.

METHODS

PREFIELD RESEARCH

Prefield research entailed a literature review of prehistoric and historic themes for the project area. This included a review of prior archaeological research and of pertinent published and unpublished literature. A formal records search at the North Central Information Center, California State University at Sacramento (NCIC-CSUS) was conducted in 1997 in order to

identify any properties listed on the National Register, state registers and other listings, including the files of the State Historic Preservation Office (see Correspondence). References checked include archaeological sites and surveys in Placer County, the *National Register of Historic Places* (listed properties (1996) and Determinations of Eligibility (1997), the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976), *California Historical Landmarks* (1990 and updates), *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992 and updates), *Gold Districts of California* (1970), *Survey of Surveys* (Historic and Architectural Resources 1989), Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (HRI 1997), *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (1989), *Historic Spots in California* (1966 and 1990) and *Early California-Northern Edition* (1974). The 1997 records was not updated; it is known that no archaeological work has since been conducted within the project area, which is nearly completed covered by buildings, asphalt and landscaping.

Research at the NCIC-CSUS disclosed that the project area has never been previously surveyed and there are no prehistoric or historic sites recorded within or adjacent to the project area. Several archaeological studies have been conducted in Squaw Valley and numerous archaeological sites have been recorded within Squaw Valley, especially along Squaw Creek.

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California was consulted regarding this project and has been notified of the survey findings.

FIELD RESEARCH

Archaeological field research was conducted by Susan Lindström, Ph.D. Lindström has 28 years of professional experience in regional prehistory and history, holds a doctoral degree in anthropology/archaeology and has maintained certification by the Register of Professional Archaeologists since 1982. The entire project area was subject to an intensive archaeological surface survey on June 23, 2001. Survey was accomplished by walking parallel transects at no greater than 10-meter (30-foot) intervals. Transect intervals were established by pacing. Cardinal directions were determined by compass. Project unit boundaries were delineated by physical features and landmarks that were elicited from project maps. About 75% of the project is covered by lawn, mounded landscaping, a basketball court, asphalt parking lot, existing restaurant and lodge, and existing storage shed. The ground is visible along the creek and at the west end of the property adjacent to the Tram Condominiums. In the 25% of the surface area where there is ground surface visibility, portions are disturbed by erosion ditches, culverting, road shoulders, creek bank rock rip-rap, and dirt stock piling. The archaeological coverage map (Figure 2) is keyed to the survey strategy employed. A copy of this report is on file with NCIC-CSUS.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This heritage resource survey disclosed no prehistoric or historic sites. Consequently, the

project sponsor should not be constrained regarding heritage resources in the planning process. Although the project area has been subject to systematic surface archaeological investigations, it is possible that buried or concealed heritage resources could be present and detected during project ground disturbance activities. Accordingly, minimal and selective archaeological monitoring during initial ground disturbance activities is recommended. Archaeological monitoring should be focused on areas least subject to prior surface and near-surface disturbance, e.g., near Squaw Creek, beneath mounded landscaping and under asphalt. Monitoring should not be necessary in the vicinity of the existing utility easement. In the event of fortuitous discoveries of additional heritage resources, which have not previously been inventoried, project activities should cease in the area of the find and the project sponsor should consult a qualified archaeologist for recommended procedures. The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California has been notified of the study findings.

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FIGURES

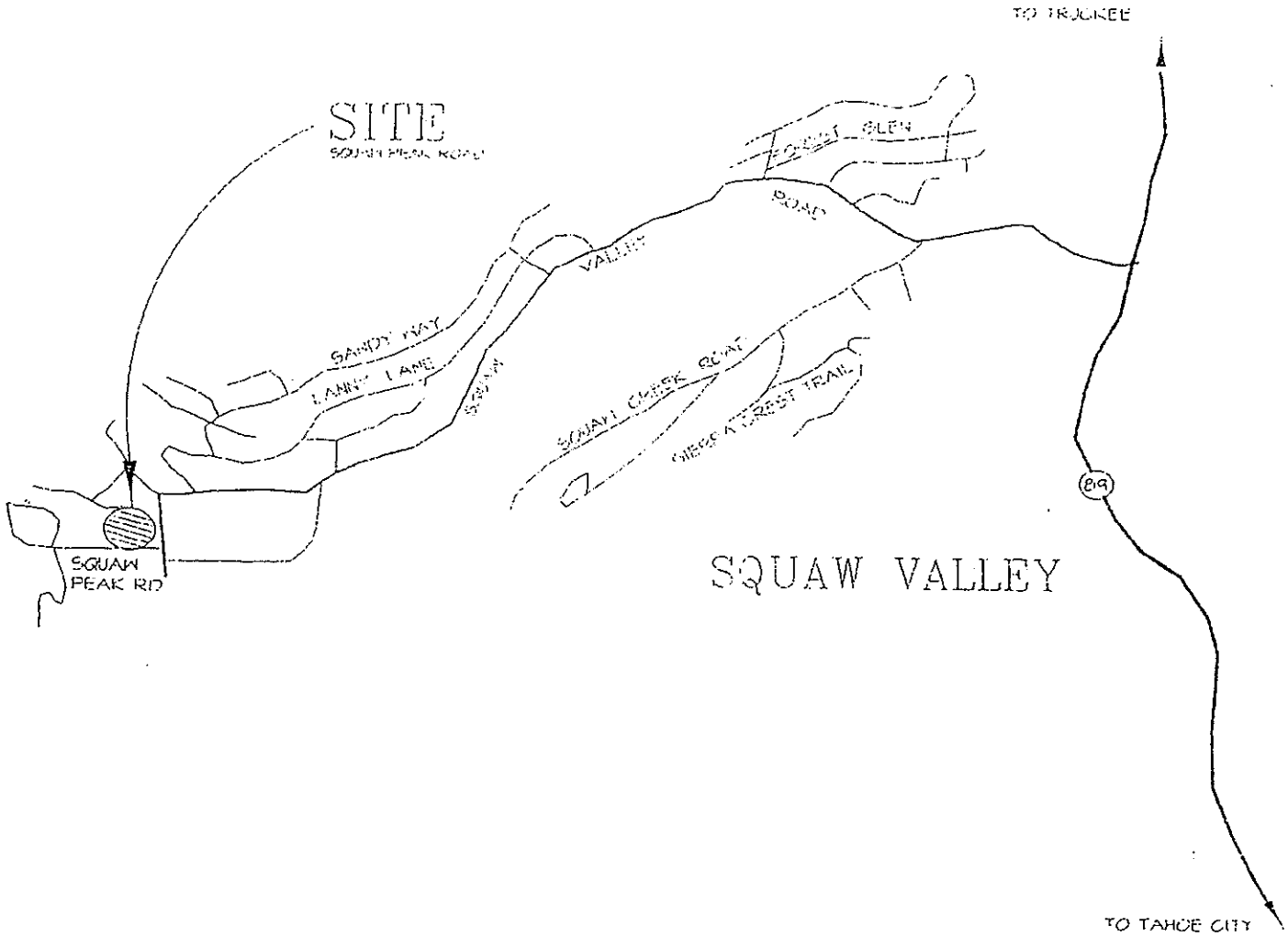

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PLUMPJACK SQUAW VALLEY INN
HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

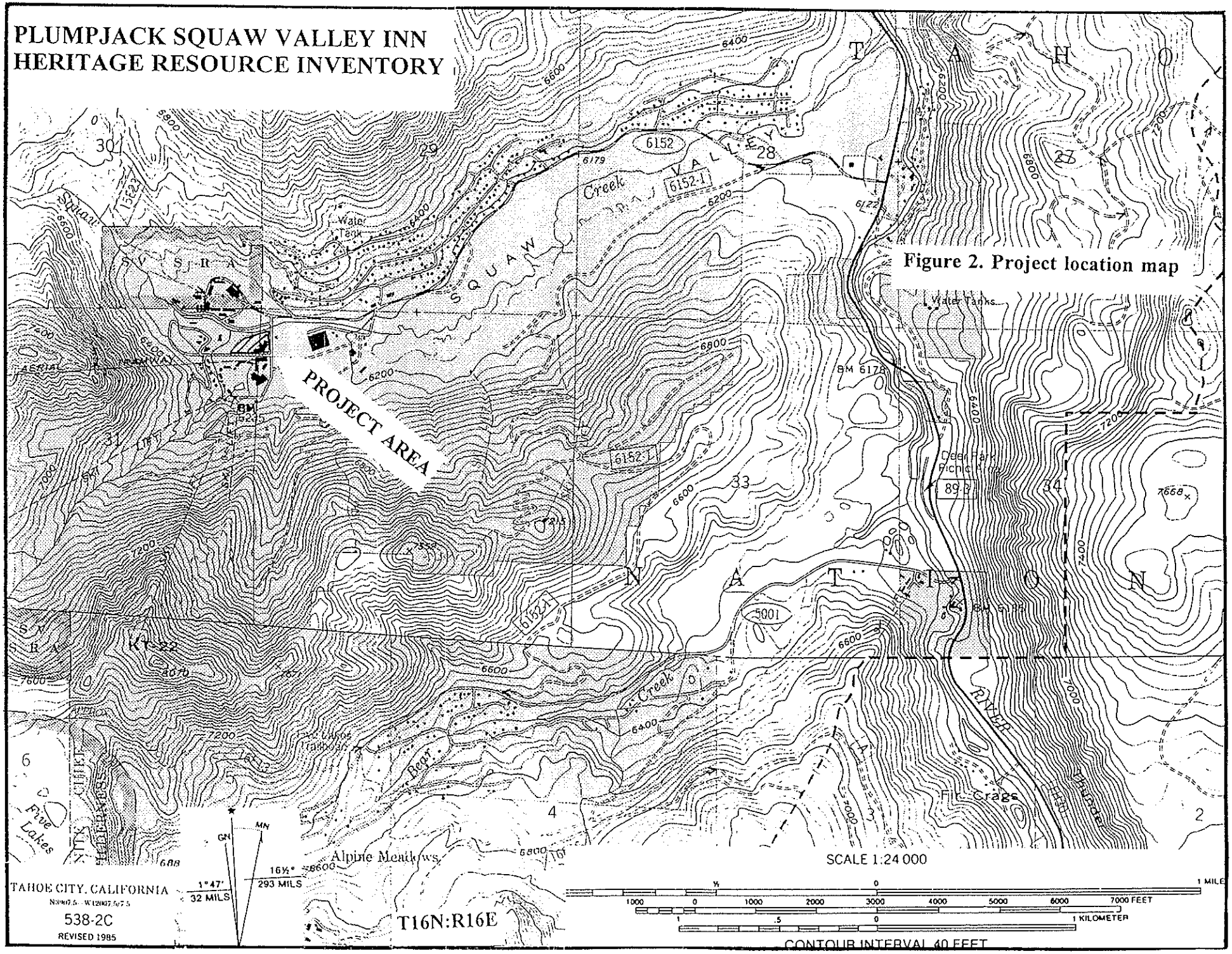

Figure 2. Project location map

PLUMPJACK SQUAW VALLEY INN
HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

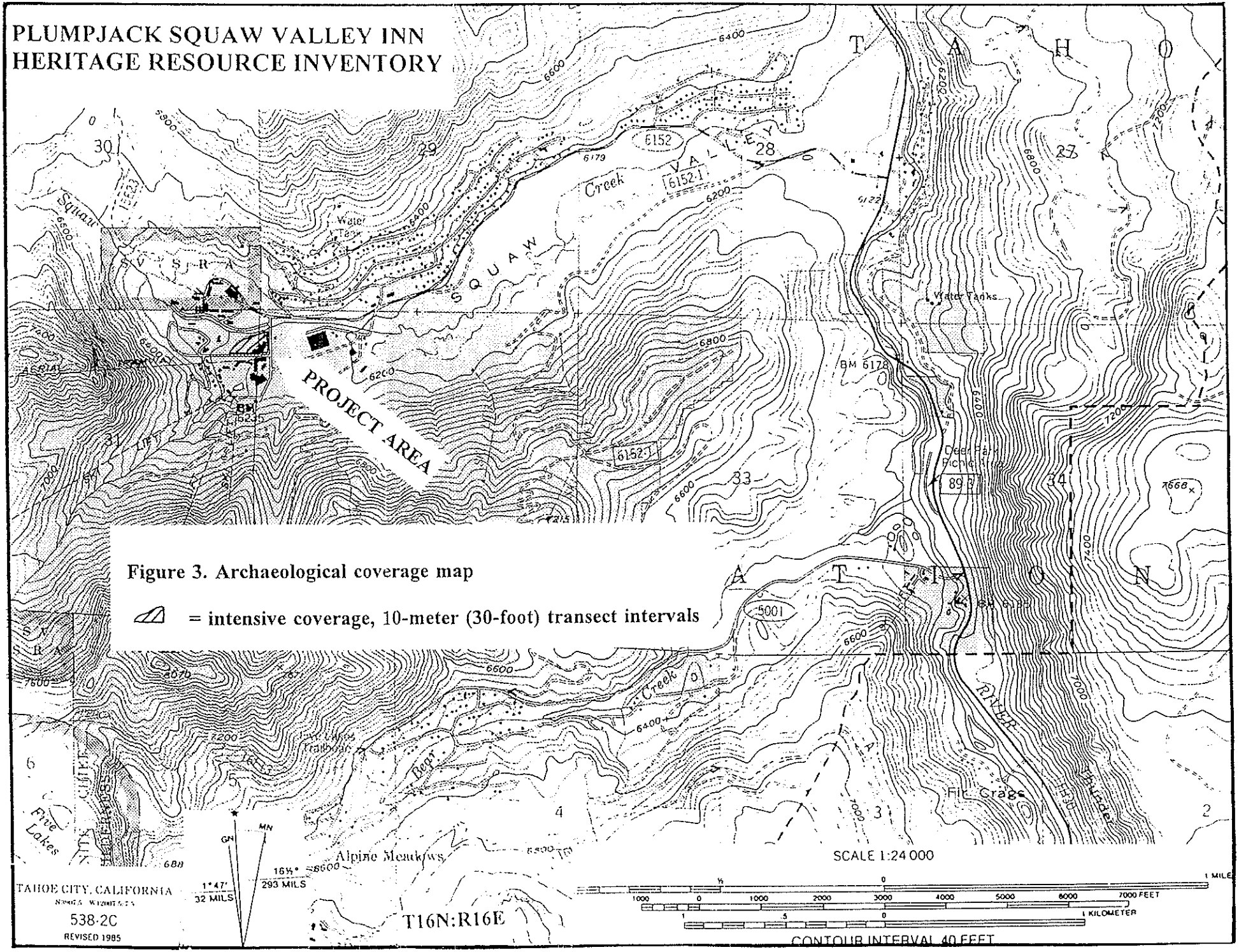

Figure 3. Archaeological coverage map

= intensive coverage, 10-meter (30-foot) transect intervals

CORRESPONDENCE

96195

California Historical Resources Information System

NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

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EL DORADO
NEVADA
PLACER
SACRAMENTO
YUBA

Department of Anthropology
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819-6106
(916) 278-6217
FAX (916) 278-5162

July 7, 1997

Suzanne Larson
K.B. Foster Civil Engineering, Inc.
P.O. Box 129
Carnelian Bay, CA 96140

IC# PLA-97-72

RE: RECORD SEARCH FOR SQUAW VALLEY INN EXPANSION IN PLACER COUNTY.

Dear Ms. Larson:

In response to your request, received on June 20, 1997, a record search for the above location (USGS Tahoe City 7.5' Quad. T16N R16E Section 31) has been completed with the following results:

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES: Our records indicated that no previously recorded sites of this type are known to be located within or adjacent to this project. The closest site, recorded so far, is CA-PLA-19, a site with bedrock mortars ("grinding rocks") and stone tool manufacturing debris, which is located approximately a 1/4 mile from the project.

HISTORIC RESOURCES: According to our records the nearest previously recorded historic archeological site is at least 3/4's of a mile away.

The scarcity of nearby sites reflects the fact that very little archeological field survey has been done in the immediate area, rather than any actual lack of archeological resources.

Our office copy of the 1865 GLO Plat shows a fence and the "Trail from Last Chance to Tahoe Claraville" passing just south of the project. See map copy with project area indicated.

A review of the listed historic references indicated that State Historic Landmark No. 724 (Pioneer Ski Area of America) is located directly south of the project. Early mining and lumbering activities occurred in the valley and the project lies within or very close to the Tahoe Mining District, which includes Squaw Valley. See map and attachments.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS: Our records show that no portion of the project area has been previously surveyed for archeological resources. The closest such studies include Report Nos. 40 and 374. See map and copies of library cards.

SENSITIVITY AND RECOMMENDATIONS: Based upon the above information and the local topography the sensitivity is estimated to be fairly high for both historic and prehistoric resources.

In view of this, an archeological field survey is recommended in order to identify and record any resources which may be present on the property and to adequately assess possible project impact to those resources. See attachment "A" for further instructions. Enclosed is also a copy of our referral list of archeological consultants for your reference.

LITERATURE SEARCH: In addition to the official records and maps for archeological sites and surveys in Placer County, the following historic references were also reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places - Listed properties (1996) and Determinations of Eligibility (1996), the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), California Historical Landmarks (1990 and updates), California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates), Gold Districts of California (1979), California Gold Camps (1975), California Place Names (1969), Survey of Surveys (Historic and Architectural Resources) (1989), Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) (1996), Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (1989) and Historic Spots in California (1966 and 1990).

As indicated on the attached agreement form the charge for this record search is $91.65. Payment instructions are included at the bottom of the form. Please sign where indicated and return the YELLOW copy with your payment. Thank you.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Marianne E. Russo
Assistant Coordinator

DATE: July 5, 2001

TO: William Dancing Feather
Washoe Native American Coordinator
Washoe Archival and Cultural Center
861 Crescent Drive
Carson City NV 89701
702-888-0936

FROM: Susan Lindström
Consulting Archaeologist
P.O. Box 3324
Truckee CA 96160
530-587-7072 (587-7083 (fax)

RE: PlumpJack Squaw Valley Inn Project
Squaw Valley, California, Placer County

I have been retained by K.B. Foster Engineering of Carnelian Bay, California to conduct a heritage resource survey of a 3.2-acre parcel located in Squaw Valley, California (see enclosed map).

I have completed an intensive survey of the project area and recorded no prehistoric/Washoe heritage sites, features or artifacts. The project area has been greatly disturbed and is mostly covered by existing buildings, asphalt parking and landscaping. However, due to the extreme archaeological sensitivity of Squaw Valley, especially for areas along the creek, I have recommended archaeological monitoring during project ground disturbance activities. I have also recommended to the project sponsor that any previously unidentified archaeological remains fortuitously discovered or exposed during project operations should be afforded full protection until qualified personnel are able to assess the situation.

I wish to bring this project to your attention and invite your opinions, knowledge and sentiments regarding any potential concerns for traditional Native American lands within the project area. I look forward to hearing from you if you have any additional information regarding this area.